

Post Office Naming Bills

(1) S. 1445, a bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 520 Colorado Avenue in Arriba, CO, as the "William H. Emery Post Office."

(2) S. 1792/H.R. 3770, a bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 205 West Washington Street in Knox, IN, as the "Grant W. Green Post Office Building."

(3) S. 1820, a bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 6110 East 51st Place in Tulsa, OK, as the "Dewey F. Bartlett Post Office."

(4) S. 2036, a bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 320 High Street in Clinton, MA, as the "Raymond J. Salmon Post Office."

(5) S. 2064, a bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 122 South Bill Street in Francesville, IN, as the "Malcolm Melville 'Mac' Lawrence Post Office."

(6) S. 2089, a bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 1271 North King Street in Honolulu, Oahu, HI, as the "Hiram L. Fong Post Office Building."

(7) H.R. 2113, a bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 2000 McDonough Street in Joliet, IL, as the "John F. Whiteside Joliet Post Office Building."

(8) H.R. 2346, a bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 105 NW Railroad Avenue in Hammond, LA, as the "John J. Hainkel, Jr. Post Office Building."

(9) H.R. 2413, a bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 1202 1st Street in Humble, TX, as the "Lillian McKay Post Office Building."

(10) H.R. 2630, a bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 1927 Sangamon Avenue in Springfield, IL, as the "J.M. Dietrich Northeast Annex."

(11) H.R. 2894, a bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 102 South Walters Avenue in Hodgenville, KY, as the "Abraham Lincoln Birthplace Post Office Building."

(12) H.R. 3256, a bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 3038 West Liberty Avenue in Pittsburgh, PA, as the "Congressman James Grove Fulton Memorial Post Office Building."

(13) H.R. 3368, a bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 6483 Lincoln Street in Gagetown, MI, as the "Gagetown Veterans Memorial Post Office."

(14) H.R. 3439, a bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 201 North 3rd Street in Smithfield, NC, as the "Ava Gardner Post Office."

(15) H.R. 3548, a bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located on Franklin Avenue in Pearl River, NY, as the "Heinz Ahlmeyer, Jr. Post Office Building."

(16) H.R. 3703, a bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service lo-

cated at 8501 Philatelic Drive in Spring Hill, FL, as the "Staff Sergeant Michael Schafer Post Office."

(17) H.R. 3825, a bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 770 Trumbull Drive in Pittsburgh, PA, as the "Clayton J. Smith Memorial Post Office."

(18) H.R. 3830, a bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 130 East Marion Avenue in Punta Gorda, FL, as the "U.S. Cleveland Post Office Building."

(19) H.R. 4053, a bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 545 North Rimsdale Avenue in Covina, CA, as the "Lillian Kinkella Keil Post Office."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent at the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on December 15, 2005, at 2:30 p.m., to hold a closed meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that privilege of the floor be granted to Katie Winthrop, a detailee from the Bureau of Land Management serving on my staff, for the remainder of this session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF FORMER SENATOR WILLIAM PROXMIRE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 334, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 334) relative to the death of William Proxmire, former United States Senator from the State of Wisconsin.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. FRIST. It is with deep sadness that I note the passing of the distinguished public servant, Wisconsin's own William Proxmire.

William Proxmire was a man of fierce iconoclasm, robust physical energy, and strong moral fiber. During his 32 years of service in the Senate, he proved himself a friend to consumers everywhere and a steadfast enemy of Government wastefulness.

Born in Lake Forest, IL, as Edward William Proxmire, Senator Proxmire dropped his given first name as a youth to emulate his childhood hero, the cowboy William Hart.

Following an education at Yale and Harvard Universities, he returned to

the Midwest where he worked as a newspaper reporter, a farm implement dealer, a printer, and a radio announcer. He won a seat in the Wisconsin State Assembly in 1950, followed by three unsuccessful attempts to become Governor. Finally, in a special election, he won a seat in the U.S. Senate.

Senator Proxmire was an arch opponent of profligate spending. Every month, he would name his Golden Fleece Award to the latest boondoggle on the Government books. He uncovered Government efforts to subsidize surfing, study the body shapes of female airline flight attendants, and investigate the mechanics of why people fall in love.

In 22 years, he never missed a single vote, setting the record which stands to this day for having cast the most consecutive rollcall votes in the Senate.

Between 1967 and 1986, the Senator came to the floor each day to call upon his colleagues to ratify the Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. Finally, in 1986, after years of tenacious advocacy, the Senate acted and approved the convention.

Senator Proxmire became so popular with the people of Wisconsin that the last two times he stood for elections, he refused to accept any campaign contributions. Aside from filing fees, his main campaign expenses, the Washington Post reported, ended up being envelopes—for returning contributions that citizens sent in anyway.

Even as he aged, he stood by a sturdy regime of clean living: 100 pushups after waking up, long daily runs, a healthy diet, and early bedtimes.

Senator Proxmire was proud of the liberal, progressive politics he learned growing up in Wisconsin. But he also clung to a steadfast desire to protect the American taxpayer. His chaperone eagle eye on the Government budget earned him the admiration of many on the political right. Even today, he remains a hero to many in the tax reform movement.

William Proxmire proved himself an able public servant to the people of Wisconsin, the American taxpayer, and, indeed, the American public at large.

On behalf of my colleagues, I extend my deepest sympathies to the Senator's wife Ellen and the entire Proxmire family.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements related thereto be printed in the RECORD, without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 334) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 334

Whereas William Proxmire served in the Military Intelligence Service of the United States Army from 1941 to 1946;

Whereas William Proxmire served the people of Wisconsin with distinction from 1957 to 1989 in the United States Senate;

Whereas William Proxmire served the Senate as Chairman of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs in the ninety-fourth to ninety-sixth and one hundredth Congresses;

Whereas William Proxmire held the long-est unbroken record for roll call votes in the Senate;

Whereas William Proxmire tirelessly fought government waste, issuing monthly "Golden Fleece" awards beginning in 1975 for the "biggest or most ridiculous or most ironic example of government waste;"

Whereas William Proxmire worked endlessly to eradicate the world of genocide, culminating in the ratification by the Senate of an international treaty outlawing genocide;

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable William Proxmire, former member of the United States Senate.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable William Proxmire.

TRANSFERRING PROPERTY TO THE SUPREME COURT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 2116 introduced earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2116) to transfer jurisdiction of certain real property to the Supreme Court.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2116) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 2116

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION OVER CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY TO THE SUPREME COURT.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the "Supreme Court Grounds Transfer Act of 2005".

(b) **TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Jurisdiction over the parcel of Federal real property described under paragraph (2) (over which jurisdiction was transferred to the Architect of the Capitol under section 514(b)(2)(B)(i) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (40 U.S.C. 5102 note; Public Law 104-333;

110 Stat. 4165)) is transferred to the Supreme Court of the United States, without consideration.

(2) **PARCEL.**—The parcel of Federal real property referred to under paragraph (1) is that portion of the triangle of Federal land in Reservation No. 204 in the District of Columbia under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including any contiguous sidewalks, bound by Constitution Avenue, N.E., on the north, the branch of Maryland Avenue, N.E., running in a northeast direction on the west, the major portion of Maryland Avenue, N.E., on the south, and 2nd Street, N.E., on the east, including the contiguous sidewalks.

(c) **MISCELLANEOUS.**—

(1) **COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS.**—Compliance with this section shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of all laws otherwise applicable to transfers of jurisdiction over parcels of Federal real property.

(2) **INCLUSION IN SUPREME COURT GROUNDS.**—Section 6101(b)(2) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period "and that parcel transferred under the Supreme Court Grounds Transfer Act of 2005".

(3) **UNITED STATES CAPITOL GROUNDS.**—

(A) **DEFINITION.**—Section 5102 of title 40, United States Code, is amended to exclude within the definition of the United States Capitol Grounds the parcel of Federal real property described in subsection (b)(2).

(B) **JURISDICTION OF CAPITOL POLICE.**—The United States Capitol Police shall not have jurisdiction over the parcel of Federal real property described in subsection (b)(2) by reason of such parcel formerly being part of the United States Capitol Grounds.

(4) **RECORDING OF MAP OF SUPREME COURT GROUNDS.**—The Architect of the Capitol shall record with the Office of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia a map showing areas comprising the grounds of the Supreme Court of the United States that reflects—

(A) the legal boundaries described under section 6101(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code; and

(B) any portion of the United States Capitol Grounds as described under section 5102 of title 40, United States Code, which is contiguous to the boundaries or property described under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This Act shall apply to fiscal year 2006 and each fiscal year thereafter.

CORAL REEF CONSERVATION AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2005

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 294, S. 1390.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1390) to reauthorize the Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with amendments.

(Strike the parts shown in black brackets and insert the parts shown in italic.)

S. 1390

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Coral Reef Conservation Amendments Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. EXPANSION OF CORAL REEF CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

(a) **PROJECT DIVERSITY.**—Section 204(d) of the Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6403(d)) is amended—

(1) by striking "GEOGRAPHIC AND BIOLOGICAL" in the heading and inserting "PROJECT"; and

(2) by striking "40 percent" in paragraph (2) and inserting "30 percent"; and

(3) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

"(3) Remaining funds shall be awarded for—

"(A) projects (with priority given to community-based local action strategies) that address emerging priorities or threats, including international and territorial priorities, or threats identified by the Administrator in consultation with the Coral Reef Task Force; and

"(B) other appropriate projects, as determined by the Administrator, including monitoring and assessment, research, pollution reduction, education, and technical support."

(b) **APPROVAL CRITERIA.**—Section 204(g) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 6403(g)) is amended—

(1) by striking "or" after the semicolon in paragraph (9);

(2) by redesignating paragraph (10) as paragraph (12); and

(2) by striking paragraph (10); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

"(10) promoting activities designed to minimize the likelihood of vessel impacts on coral reefs, particularly those activities described in section 210(b), including the promotion of ecologically sound navigation and anchorages near coral reefs; or

"(11) promoting and assisting entities to work with local communities, and all appropriate governmental and nongovernmental organizations, to support community-based planning and management initiatives for the protection of coral reef [systems; or]." *systems.*"

SEC. 3. EMERGENCY RESPONSE.

Section 206 of the Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. [6404] 6405) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 206. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS.

"(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator may undertake or authorize action necessary to prevent or minimize the destruction or loss of, or injury to, coral reefs or coral reef ecosystems from vessel impacts or other physical damage to coral reefs, including damage from unforeseen or disaster-related circumstances.

"(b) **ACTIONS AUTHORIZED.**—Action authorized by subsection (a) includes vessel removal and emergency restabilization of the vessel and any impacted coral reef.

"(c) **PARTNERING WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.**—When possible, action by the Administrator under this section should—

"(1) be conducted in partnership with other Federal agencies, including the United States Coast Guard, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Department of the Interior; and

"(2) leverage resources of such other agencies, including funding or assistance authorized under other Federal laws, such as the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act."

SEC. 4. NATIONAL PROGRAM.

Section 207(b) of the Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6406) is amended—